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Rain at Kau.  
(Official Correspondence.)  
WAIOHINU, Kau, Hawaii, August 21.—On Thursday night glorious rain commenced and is still coming throughout the whole district of Kau, a perfect God-send for the cattle were dying by hundreds. Kauala Ranch alone must have lost fully four hundred head. This has been a most unusual dry spell. The rainfall at 500 feet above sea level is about 1 1/2 inches for the two days to date. It is now possible to drive through from Kailua to Punaluu without breaking one's wagon's springs.

BOW WONGS IN HAWAII

Washington Star on the Movement.

LEUNG CHI-TSO'S SUCCESS

Advertiser's Articles Quoted to Show Attitude Toward the Consul.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—There are over 30,000 Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands, and of these at least 15,000 are members of the reform society, the Bow Wong Wui, sworn to strike for the restoration of Kwang Hsu, the deposed Emperor, and for the overthrow of the Dowager Empress. They have been particularly active of late, in fact, have taken an aggressive attitude that belies Kipling's lines,  
"For east is east, and west is west,  
And never the twain shall meet."  
For they have demonstrated the existence of a western spirit that had never been suspected.  
A Honolulu journal was led to remark:  
"Who says the Chinese are unprogressive? Certainly the Chinese of the Hawaiian Islands are, and take to the western man's methods as quick as a duck takes to water. If in Peking there was a leaven of people such as the leading Chinese here, there would be far less chance for complications with western powers than there is now."  
"It is a remarkable thing for Chinese residents in Hawaii to ask the American diplomatic agents at the European courts to lay their plans before those governments. The Chinese of Hawaii have demonstrated very clearly that they can be keen political thinkers, and that they can talk politics alongside any one. They have also made a move which is unique in character and which may have political results in the future."

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

Some time ago there went to Hawaii Leung Chi-tso, a young reformer and supporter of the Emperor. The Hawaiian Chinese, under the guidance of the young reformer, took a solemn oath to give their time, their money and, if necessary, their blood to the welfare of their land.  
Leung uttered a warning against the attempt to partition China. He declared that of the 400,000,000 of people in China, at least nine-tenths would join the Boxer movement if such an attempt were made. Leung knows his own people, and has been devoting himself to their improvement and advancement, and as a patriot he desires to see a regenerated China, but he is quite unwilling to see a conquered China.

His efforts have been directed to uplifting China and her people into the position of one of the great powers of the earth, and assimilating her with western civilization and western thought. His methods are educational. Leung's propaganda flourishes so well that a mass meeting of Chinese recently held in Honolulu adopted resolutions asking the powers to remove the Empress Dowager and restore the young Emperor to power.  
A committee of seven was appointed to prepare copies of the resolution to be forwarded to Washington, and to American Ministers at all European capitals.

Rev. Edward H. Thwing, who spent eight years as a missionary in South China, and who is now engaged in work among the Chinese, was among those at the meeting. He says that one of the things that struck him was the cheering and the patriotic references to the Chinese flag. He says that he has seldom heard Chinese cheer in enthusiasm before, or heard them express sentiments regarding their flag such as western nations hold toward theirs.

REPRISALS IN CHINA.

Meanwhile the enthusiasm and activity of the Chinese reformers were made known to her majesty, the Empress Dowager, and her majesty not having her rebellious subjects at hand to punish, did the next best thing, punished their relatives in China. It is a peculiarity of the Chinese judicial system and is designed to keep whole families straight and loyal. Yang Wei Pin, Chinese Consul General to Hawaii, was accused of sending the names of the reformers to the Chinese Government. When confronted with the charge he admitted it. He did send to the Chinese Government the names of the members of the Bow Wong Wui of Hawaii. He did brand the local reformers, and adherents of the society for the restoration of the Emperor, Kwang-Hsu, to the throne of China. He declared, however, that the Bow Wongs betrayed themselves. He said:  
"When the Bow Wong Wui was organized here I warned all of the Chinese to keep out of it. I told them that they would be marked men; that they would earn the stern dislike of China, and that they would suffer if they became members of the reform society. Shortly after this, however, the Bow Wong, which had been organized, sent their circulars broadcast over America, and even to many places in China. These circulars gave the names of the various officers of the society."  
"The Chinese government communi-



THE LAW KILLS A BOXER.

saying that members of his family were under arrest, and that wholesale captures of the relatives of Bow Wongs were being made. Others also have information that their relations are in danger.  
"Yang Wei Pin has done this thing," say the Bow Wongs in the Honolulu Advertiser.  
"Our fathers and mothers and brothers and sisters are to languish in prison for our love of country. Perhaps they will die in the old pottery yard. We have brought this on them because we love freedom even more than we do them. But it is the hand of Yang Wei Pin, the Empress' Consul to Hawaii, that has branded our loved ones."  
The Consul General said: "As to the claims of the members of the society that their families are being imprisoned by the Chinese government, I have no information and know nothing about it. I can say, however, that it is the custom of our government to place under arrest members of the family of those who are engaged in working against the government. If, of course, it is impossible to apprehend the real offenders."

BOW WONGS DENOUNCE YANG.

The Bow Wongs at Honolulu are bitter against the Consul General. News of their families being seized and imprisoned has worked up the members to a high pitch. Each mail brings information of more arrests, and, though for awhile the sufferers were disposed to hide their grief, now they are telling publicly of it.

Among those whose families are feeling the weight of imperial resentment is Ly Lamasi, the bookkeeper of the Wing Wo Chan Company of Honolulu. Mr. Lamasi received news that eighty imperial soldiers went to the house of his father, close to Canton, and destroyed the dwelling and looted the premises. The father and mother escaped to Hongkong, but the paternal grandmother, who is eighty-five years of age, was captured and taken to Canton, where she has since been imprisoned, together with an eighteen-year-old servant girl, who remained with her.  
Leung Yam Nan received a letter

be 'sauced for the gander,' and the 'gander,' meaning Consul Yang, would probably not enjoy it. It is no run yanking stones out of a quarry after you have been driving around town in a buggy and have had the best of attendants to help you keep sleek and fat.  
"It is about time that Chinese officials abroad should be made to understand their position. It would be quite a good thing to go from the general to the particular. If Consul Yang was made to understand that his line of conduct in getting the families of the reformers resident here put into jail does not meet with the approval of the American residents of a free American territory. In point of fact, the Territory wants no snakes in the grass among its fair meadows and vales."

CHINA AND JAPAN NEWS.  
Suicide of the Wife of Missionary Westwater Who was Insane.

The following news is taken from the Japanese and Chinese newspapers which arrived by the China:  
An Osaka vernacular paper reports that Mrs. Westwater, the wife of an English missionary, committed suicide at 5 a. m. on the 15th instant in the hotel owned by C. Miwa, Arima Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Westwater were engaged in mission work in Moukden up to four years ago, when they left Manchuria for home, as the lady was suffering from brain trouble. Soon after their arrival in England, Mrs. Westwater completely recovered from her illness, and with her husband and two children returned to Manchuria, where they were engaged until the end of May last. They then left owing to the unsettled state of affairs in China. The family were lodging in the above hotel when the sad affair happened. It appears that Mrs. Westwater, taking advantage of her husband's temporary absence, shot herself with a revolver with fatal results. Hearing the report of firearms, the Rev. Mr. Westwater ran out of his room, looking for his wife, but unfortunately he found her lying on the floor dead. The body was taken to Kobe, where it was interred on the morning of the 16th inst.

EXODUS FROM WUJU.

The Izanagi-maru, which arrived at Chemulpo July 30, brought five Japanese, seven Russian soldiers and eight foreign missionaries, who had all escaped from Wuju by way of Chinnampo. Forty-three Russian troops and railway laborers are expected to arrive from Wuju tomorrow. The Japanese above mentioned are timber merchants in Chemulpo and they had been on a business tour up the Yalu, when they were attacked by a band of 500 Chinese insurgents, who proceeded against them with trumpets sounding. The party were robbed of all their belongings that were of any value, and were in danger of being murdered. Things did not come to this worst pass, however. They afterwards came across a Chinese soldier who had been kindly treated while a prisoner at Hiroshima during the Japan-China war, and it is said to be through his assistance that they were able to escape with their lives.

PRICES IN TOKYO.

The result of the investigations made by the Bank of Japan as to the prices of forty principal commodities in Tokyo during last month, writes the Kobe Chronicle, shows that in 15 articles there was an advance, in 10 a decline and in 12 no change, as compared with the preceding month. Taking 100 as the average for January, 1897, the average for last month was 120, representing an advance of 20 over the figure for June of this year, and 14 over the average for July, 1899.

QUEER CIRCULAR.

On the evening of July 17 the following Express, in Malay, was circulated among the Straits-born Chinese in Singapore: I wish to make known to all my Straits-born Chinese friends that now these beasts and uncivilized Manchus have begun to break the laws of the world. We all are very thankful that we are under the British flag. We all must show how thankful we are to the British Government by asking leave to go and help the British soldiers in China by fighting with them against the Boxers and the Manchus. Whoever wishes to join will please send their names to me. I am, etc., Woe Thiam Tew, Advocate and Solicitor, Singapore.

PIRATES CAPTURED.

Through the "cuteness" of the master of the launch which runs between Kong Mur (on the West river) and Hongkong, the Chinese authorities made a fine haul of pirates the other day. While on his way to Hongkong the master had his suspicions aroused with regard to twenty men who had come on board as passengers, having reason to believe that they were pirates who were only waiting until the launch reached a quiet part of the river so that they might rob the other passengers. The master, accordingly, let the steersman make believe that some accident had happened, and the launch was unable to proceed further. The pirates, however, smelt a rat and the whole twenty jumped overboard. An alarm was raised and thirteen of them were captured.

FEEL AT HOME IN PARIS.

Sitting on the porches before their houses or shops, or strolling nonchalantly through the gardens, are almost-eyed celestials, precisely as they may be seen in their native land. This is China, idealized, if you will, but surely having little in common with the squalid, dirty sights that affront the visitor to the Chinatown of many an American city. In all the vista roundabout there is not a single laundry, and no John Chinaman, with his queue tucked up under his dilapidated "Melican" cap, and in his slovenly house, squirting water at a wringing shirt. Here the whole picture is different. The yellow men at the exposition are at their best; they comport themselves with dignity, making it understood that they come from classes in the vast empire

CHIC LETTER FROM PARIS

China's Exhibit at the Exposition.

AN IDEALIZED SECTION

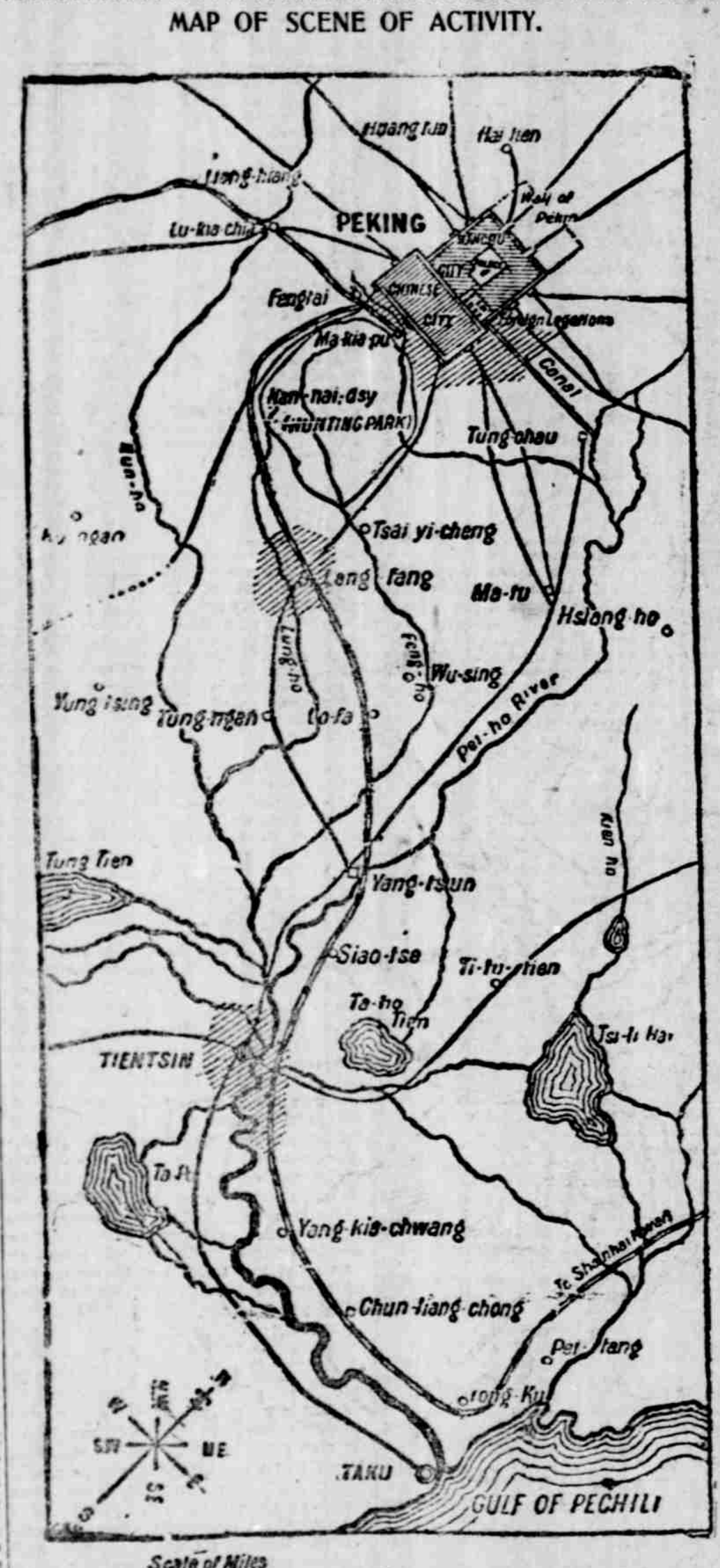
Baautiful Architecture, Lovely Gardens and Priceless Curios in the Collection.

PARIS, July 25.—When a French orator wants to apply the biggest words in his vocabulary to the universal exposition he styles it a "festival of peace, uniting all the nations in the brotherhood of labor." To the casual visitor or to the person who reads about the big show from afar this may seem a fanciful and exaggerated phrase, but now and then, as one wanders through the grounds, he sees a spectacle that realizes the precise sort of international fraternity to which the Frenchman refers.  
A striking instance of this is visible at the foot of the stairway leading from the Trocadero into the exhibition grounds. Immediately on the left is an enormous turreted castle, the imposing facade of which runs about 200 feet along the thoroughfare, and whose irregular sides stretch twice as far back and end in a forest of detached buildings of most picturesque effect. There is no need to try and figure out the nationality of the edifice from the big inscription over the main portal printed in letters of a strange alphabet. The general architecture of the big structure tells plainly as words that it is Russian, yet in the wide vestibule you see a sight that makes you doubt the inference. Seated there are half a dozen Chinese in their flowing robes of silk.

The newspapers are full of startling tales these days from Peking, and the pivotal point of most cablegrams is the intense hostility that exists between the Chinese and the Russians. English newspapers persistently hint that Tartar machinations have brought about the Boxer troubles, so that Russia might have a pretext for grabbing territory, and the same journals give the impression that the flowery kingdom is less inimical to Christians in general than to voracious Russia in particular. The man from anywhere who comes down these Trocadero steps and tumbles upon six Chinamen sitting placidly in the Russian vestibule is likely to think he is dreaming.  
BROTHERLY FEELING.  
Standing thereabouts he sees men in Russian uniforms, between whom and the subjects of the son of heaven the best of good feeling obviously exists. Then the visitor realizes that the French orator must be right and that the exhibition really is a festival of peace and brotherhood.  
Following the example of nature, which made them a sort of geographical neighbors, the expositing authorities, with the concurrence of both nations, have allotted the Russians and the Chinese adjoining strips of territory that isolate them from the rest of mankind, and enable them to live in a harmony that is most picturesquely effective.  
The visitor has scarcely reached the foot of the Trocadero stairway before he is confronted by a corner tower of the Russo-Asiatic palace, over the door of which is the notice:  
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD.  
Voyage from Moscow to Peking.

There is a train inside that carries travelers over that long route in an hour, the trip being accelerated by imagination inflamed by a moving panorama. When the train runs into the sacred city, or the deluded traveler fancies it has, he descends through the railway station, and then out into the streets of what surely looks like the loveliest corner of a Chinese metropolis. The most stolid European or American is bound to be enchanted when he looks around and to forget that he is really in Paris. On all sides one beholds captivating specimens of Mongolian architecture—houses that look like pictures cut from a Chinese screen, brilliant in color, odd and fanciful in shape, fascinating or weird in their decorations, with dragons' insects, flashing many-hued birds, and effigies of the funny-faced little men and women familiar to our eyes since childhood, carved in stained woods, projecting from every side. In doorways and window sills, on balconies and in the gardens, there are flowers everywhere; and the pagodas and painted roofs overhead blend with the thick-leaved branches of the trees, leading irresistibly to the thought, "This is the land of the picturesque, the veritable 'flowery kingdom.'"

Feeling at home in Paris, the visitor sits on the porches before their houses or shops, or strolling nonchalantly through the gardens, are almost-eyed celestials, precisely as they may be seen in their native land. This is China, idealized, if you will, but surely having little in common with the squalid, dirty sights that affront the visitor to the Chinatown of many an American city. In all the vista roundabout there is not a single laundry, and no John Chinaman, with his queue tucked up under his dilapidated "Melican" cap, and in his slovenly house, squirting water at a wringing shirt. Here the whole picture is different. The yellow men at the exposition are at their best; they comport themselves with dignity, making it understood that they come from classes in the vast empire



MAP OF SCENE OF ACTIVITY.

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